THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1008.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1802. [VOLUME XVI.

SECOND NOTICE.

In the case of Hezekiah L. Wight, and Benjamin Harris,

BANKRUPTS.

WHEREAS a commission of Bankruptcy founded upon the statute of the Congress of the United States, passed the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against *Hezekiah L. Wight*, and *Benjamin Harris*, Merchants, under the firm of *WIGHT & HARRIS*, of the city of Richmond, in the Eastern district of Virginia, and they have been declared Bankrupts; they the said *Hezekiah L. Wight* and *Benjamin Harris*, are hereby required to surrender themselves to us the undersigned commissioners, in the said commission named, on Monday the 7th day of June instant, and on Saturday the 19th day of June instant, and on Wednesday the 14th day of July next, at four o'clock in the afternoon of each of the said days, at the Eeagle Tavern in the City of Richmond aforesaid, and make a full disclosure and discovery of their estate and effects; when and where the creditors of the said Bankrupts are to come prepared to prove their debts; at the second meeting to choose assignees; and at the last meeting the said Bankrupts are required to finish their examination.

And at the said last meeting, any of the creditors of the said Bankrupts may be heard before the said commissioners against the making or allowing of a certificate to the judge of the said district to entitle the said Bankrupts to a certificate of discharge.

All persons indebted to the said Bankrupts, or who may have any of their effects, are to pay or deliver the same to such persons *only* as the commissioners shall appoint.

Charles Spencer,
M. M. Myers,
Neil M'Coull, } *Commiss.*

City of Richmond, June 2d, 1802.

[ERRATA in the above advertisement, as published in our last.—In the 18th line for "Saturday the 12th day of June, instant,"—read "Saturday the *Nineteenth* day of June, instant"

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin.
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

Land for Sale.

ONE tract of two hundred acres, lying on Sawney's Creek, in the upper end of Prince Edward county, about sixty acres of which is cleared, and well improved, with every necessary building, and excellent orchards of peach and apple trees, lies very level, and is well adapted to the culture of grain and tobacco. Also, one other tract containing two hundred acres, lying in Campbell county, on the main road leading from Richmond to the Western Country. This land also lies exceedingly level, is well watered, and situated for a country Tavern and Store, being in the heart of a large and rich settlement. One half of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the balance on a credit of twelve months.

Robert & Temple Davis.

May 22, 1802. 3w.

NOTICE!

THE Co Partnership of *FOX & WREN* having been some time since dissolved, and that of *WILLIAM D. WREN*, in which the subscribers were also concerned, being this day by mutual consent dissolved; all persons indebted to either of the above concerns, are requested to make payment to William D. Wren *only*; and all those who have demands against them, are requested to apply as above for payment.

JOHN FOX.
W. D. WREN.

Richmond, May 27, 1802. 12aw4w.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he continues to carry on his business (in all its branches) at the same shop, adjoining the old Theatre, where all kinds of Carriage work are done in the best manner and at the shortest notice. He flatters himself, that with strict attention and punctuality, to merit the patronage of a generous Public, to whom he returns his thanks for their former encouragement.

W. D. WREN.

E. W. Rootes,

HAS FOR SALE,

Bar Iron, by the Ton;
3d, 4d, 5d, and 6d Nails.
Coffee, by the Barrel or Bag;
N. E. Rum, by the Hogshead or barrel;
Apple Brandy;
Pork, by the Barrel;
Shad, ditto;
Port Wine, by the Cask;
Sherry, ditto;
Cotton Cards, in assorted Boxes;
Wool ditto, ditto;
Isle of Wight BACON;
A large and general assortment of SHOES,

AND

Patent Balances.

Richmond, April 28th, 1802.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

THE subscriber will take fifty apprentices, to be employed in the several braches of the manufacture of Arms, at the State Manufactory, near this city.—Such young men, *throughout the State*, as wish to avail themselves of that art, so valuable and profitable in a country like our's, (where experienced workmen in that line are rarely to be found) now have an opportunity to learn it of the most skilful artists, who are employed there.—Young men from the country, of about fifteen years of age, will be preferred, but no objection on account of age, will be made to any man, of good character, under forty, who may be desirous of learning the art.

Good accommodations will be furnished, and strict attention paid to their instruction and deportment.

John Clarke.

Richmond May 1, 1802. [2m]

NOTICE!

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Col. JOHN ROSE, of Amherst, deceased, either on his private account, or as executor of John Miller's estate, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, that they may be immediately discharged. For the accommodation of creditors, Colonel Patrick Rose, of Amherst, and Mr. William Galt, of Richmond, will receive the accounts and forward them to me for settlement.

Those who are indebted on either account, are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence will be given after the 10th day of August next: any payment that will be made to Mr. Galt of Richmond, or Mr. Daniel McDonald of Amherst, identified by their receipts, will be considered as valid.

HENRY ROSE. Administrator.

Alexandria, 19th May, 1802. 4w.

100 *Dollars Reward.*

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Amherst county, about twelve months ago, a Negro Man named

BILLY:

He is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and of a tawny complexion. He was purchased of Mr. William Fenwick of Richmond. It is probable he may be now lurking in or about the neighborhood of Petersburg, as his mother resides in that place. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend and deliver the said runaway to me.

THOMAS BIBB.

Old Dare-Devil

STANDS at my house in Chesterfield county on Appomatox river, fifteen miles above Petersburg, ten from the court house, and will cover mares by the season at Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of August, when the season expires. Mares may be fed with grain at twenty-five cents per day, which must be paid before they are taken away.—It is needless to swell the advertisement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been so often ascertained heretofore—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horse as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the first crosses; that is, Herod and Eclipse. Dare Devil's get speaks for themselves, as they are the best racers on the continent, which was made manifest by their run last fall. They won at Richmond, Petersburg, New-Brunswick, Hick's-Ford, Norfolk, Warrington and Tarborough, besides at many other places. No responsibility for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.

February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

Public Auction.

On Monday 21st June next, at the Store of Samuel Scott, in the town of Caira, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, the entire

STOCK IN TRADE

OF the said Scott, comprising a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, GROCERIES, &c. &c. Also a serviceable SADDLE HORSE.

SIX MONTHS CREDIT will be given, on all sums above Twenty Dollars.

The HOUSE and LOT on which the said Scott now resides, with an unimproved Lot adjoining, will also be offered to the highest bidder, on a *credit* of *six* and *twelve months*. Possession, and an indisputable title will be given, on the execution of bonds with approved security.

Thomas Farrar, } *Assignees of S.*
John Lachland, } *Scott a Bank'pt*

Caira, 29th May, 1802.

Gilliat & Kirby,

Have received by the late arrivals their

Spring Goods,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Richmond, May 12, 1802. tf

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

JAMES RIVER COMPANY.

ALL persons having claims against the James River Company for advances made for the improvement of the several branches of the said River, are requested to apply to Robert Pollard, Treasurer, and receive payment. Interest will cease on all such claims, after the 1st day of July next.

A dividend of three per cent on each share in said Company, was declared at the Annual General Meeting, on the first of January last, and a further dividend of three per cent will be made on the first of July ensuing, of which all persons concerned are hereby notified.

Extract from the minutes.

Robert Pollard, Clerk.

Richmond, May 25th, 1802.

By virtue of two deeds of trust executed to the subscriber by William Mead, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, for ready money, on the premises, for the purpose of discharging a debt due to Thomas Goodwin, Esq. of Fredericksburg, and a debt due to Mr. Joseph Sandidge of Louisa; on Wednesday the 30th day of June next, the

Tract of Land,

WHEREON the said Mead now resides, on Contrary River, in Louisa county, containing 216 acres, more or less, and is adjoining the lands of George and Joseph Boxley, Waller Lewis, William Kimbrough, John Burrass, John Gibson, and Daniel Ford.

SAMUEL OVERTON, Jun. *Trustee.*

Louisa county, 28th May, 1802.

NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to an order of the High Court of Chancery for that purpose, all concerned are to take notice, that Friday the 18th of the present month is fixed upon for the delivery of all papers appertaining to the business of the said court, which have been referred to the late Andrew Dunscomb, master commissioner. Application at the office formerly occupied by the deceased, will be attended to at that time, when it will be indispensible that those who so apply shall come prepared to discharge the fees due from them.

WILLIAM WEST.
For Philad'a Dunscomb, Execu'x of Andrew Dunscomb, deceased.

Richmond, June 4th, 1802. [5-12-18]

Call's Reports,

SECOND VOLUME.

District of Virginia, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-fourth day of May, in the twenty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Daniel Call, of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following to wit: "Reports of cases argued and adjudged, in the Court of Appeals, of Virginia, by Daniel Call," in conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned.

WILLIAM MARSHALL,
Clerk of the district of Virginia.

THE above work will be published in the course of the present year—price to subscribers Four Dollars. Subscriptions received at the Printing-Office of Thomas Nicholson, in the city of Richmond.

(4tiaw.)

TO BE SOLD,

On the premises, on Thursday the 8th day of July next, for ready money, by virtue of a deed of trust made to Mr. James Perry, to secure a sum of money due to Gulielmus Wood, a

Tract of Land,

LYING in Chesterfield county, containing one hundred and thirty seven acres, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to discharge the said debt, together with all expenses attending the same.

Allen Whitworth,
William Laprade.

June 7th, 1802. (12aw3w$\frac{1}{2}$)

LAND FOR SALE.

FIFTEEN Hundred acres, adjoining the land of John Wickham, esq. in the county of Henrico, distant about ten or eleven miles from Richmond, 340 of which are of the best James River low grounds. Any person purchasing will have the privilege of sowing wheat in the fall, and possession given next Christmas. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, one fourth in 6 months, one fourth in 12 months, and the remaining one fourth in 18 months. Terms may be known by application to Doctor JOHN CRINGAN, in the city of Richmond.

June 1st, 1802.

Proposals,

BY A. DAVIS & J. DIXON,

For re-printing, by Subscription,

THAT SCARCE & VALUABLE WORK, THE

DEBATES

AND

OTHER PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

To which will now be annexed,

A COPIOUS INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work shall be printed with a neat type, on good paper, in one large octavo volume, and contain upwards of 600 pages.

II. It will be bound in boards, and delivered to subscribers at the moderate price of Three Dollars and a Half

III. To those who wish to have their copies elegantly bound gilt and lettered, the price will be Four Dollars.

IV. As this is a work of great magnitude, and as much expense will be necessarily incurred, Two Dollars from each subscriber will be required in advance.

V. The price will be considerably enhanced to non-subscribers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE above publication was procrastinated on account of the copy-right being vested in Mr. Davis, who has now agreed to print the book in conjunction with the subscriber. The public are therefore respectfully informed, that the work will be put to press, so soon as a sufficiency of subscribers are obtained to indemnify the expense of paper. Upon an accurate calculation, the price mentioned in the former proposals was found too small; the subscriber has thought proper to enhance it, and he hopes that those who first intended to patronize the undertaking, will not on that account withhold their support, for so trivial an alteration.

JOHN DIXON.

*** Subscriptions received in Richmond at the Book-Stores of Messrs. *Pleasants* and *Prichard*, at *A. Davis's* Printing-Office, and by Mr. *Purefoy*, book-binder.

TAKEN UP by the Subscriber in Franklin county, on Runnet Bag Creek, the waters of Smith's River, one dark brindle STEER, about five years old last spring, not marked in the right ear; in the left ear, a half crop, and branded in the left ham thus, B. Posted and appraised to nine dollars. Given from under my hand this 2d day January 1802.

JAMES CANADY.

TO BE SOLD, FOR CASH.

BY virtue of a decree of the County Court of Buckingham, WILL BE EXPOSED FOR SALE, at Buckingham Court-house, on *Monday, the 12th day of July next,*

A Tract of Land,

Containing about five hundred acres, lying in said county, adjoining the Land Reese Eldridge now lives on—By the

COMMISSIONERS.

June 11, 1802. (6t)

FOUND,

ON the 11th inst. a small sum of MONEY. The owner, by describing and paying the expence of advertising, may have it by applying to the Printer hereof.

Richmond, 21st May, 1802.

SECOND NOTICE.

In the case of William Sharp,

BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankrupt, grounded upon the statute of the Congress of the United States, passed the fourth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of "bankruptcy throughout the United "States," has been awarded and issued against *William Sharp*, of the town of Petersburg, in the district of Virginia, *merchant*, and he has been declared bankrupt: He is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners, in the said commission named, or the major part of them, on the second and sixteenth days of June, and on the third day of July next ensuing, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of each day, at the office of the *undersigned*, lower end of Boilingbrook-street, in the town of Petersburg, and make a full and true discovery and disclosure of his estate, real and personal, of every nature and description, to which he may be entitled, either in law or equity; when and where his Creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, at the second meeting to choose assignees, and at the last meeting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination.

CONRADE WEBB,
Solicitor to the Commission.

Commissioner's Office, Petersburg, 22d May, 1802.

In Hanover County Court,

Febrabry 26, 1802.

Nathan Thomas, Charles Thomas, Mordecai Thomas, and Absalom Thomas, *Pltfs.*
AGAINST
James Jones and John Jones, *Defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Wednesday in July next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some public newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

(A Copy)—Teste,

THO. POLLARD, D.C. H.C.

12aw8w.

THE subscriber intends to leave this state between the 20th of June and 1st of July next, for the state of Georgia, to transact a variety of important business for DAVID ROSS, Esq. in that state, which will detain him from four to six months, and call for his attention in various parts of the state. The nature of his business is such, that altho' he will be so long detained, he will not be fully employed: he therefore takes the liberty of offering his services to transact business for any gentleman who may think proper to employ him, for a reasonable compensation, and for the purpose of receiving proposals and instructions to that effect, he will attend at the *Eagle Tavern* in this city on Wednesday the 16th of June, and at Mr. *Armistead's Tavern* in Petersburg on Friday the 18th of June: in the mean time, letters addressed to him (postage paid) will be duly attended to.

EDWARD C. DAVIS.

Richmond, Columbian Mills, 21st May, 1802. eo3w

From the N. E. Palladium.

THE APPEAL.——No. II.

It has already been remarked, that a series of accusations, directed, with unwearied perseverance, against the federal administration, has brought into office a class of men, who have uniformly declared their disapprobation of that system of policy pursued by their predecessors; who have professed to have different views, and to make different principles the basis of their own administration. That such is the fact, no one will doubt, who has read president Jefferson's letter to M. Mazzei, to the *Berkley Farmer*, to the *Newhaven Merchants*, the several communications he has made to congress, to the legislatures of states, to associations of individuals, with the speeches and other known publications of the members of congress, and heads of departments. The professions of these men, therefore, have been ample, and undisputed; their principles avowed and well understood. But how far they have countenanced, supported, or aided directly, or indirectly, the charges made against their political opponents, is an object deserving of distinct consideration.

A large proportion of those, who have discovered the most zeal in making and circulating these charges have been foreigners. This fact, perhaps, ought to lessen our astonishment, at the rapidity of our decline; when the education, habits, and characters of these men are known.—Restless and discontented in their own country, trained in the doctrines of Paine, Godwin, and Thelwall, they came here to *teach* what they *had not learned*, and what is worse, to *practice* what they *had*. As members of clubs, or political societies, the haunts of rebellion and treason, they had learned to hate the justice they feared, and to curse the restraints they felt. Most of them were as desperate in their fortunes, as they were profligate in their principles, and when they found their efforts to produce a revolution in their own country unsuccessful, they fled to this as the last "asylum of oppressed humanity." It was here they hoped to find a market for their depravity; to vent, fearless of punishment, those passions, which had long been in confusion, and to exchange the pillory and the jail, the just rewards of *their* patriotism at home, for emolument and office, its expected, nay, its realized recompence HERE.

It is to be lamented, as an evil inseparable from our government, that foreigners, such as Cooper & Duane, and of such only do we speak, are able to influence public opinion. Always prepared, from inclination and habit, to be employed as the instruments of aspiring demagogues; they became important from the evil which they can produce. Secondaries spring up at home, who are willing to become the humble copyists of these *enragés*, and to lend their efforts to circulate the poison of public morals. If, therefore, the government is too energetic enough to controul the effects of these joint labours, it must become the prey of faction.

It is well known that the presses most zealously engaged to discredit the federal government, were conducted by foreigners of this description. Yes, it is worthy of notice, that the æra of WASHINGTON's resignation, was proclaimed as a *jubilee by a native American*. Base as the wretch may be, who claims this country as his own, his heart must have sunk, and his hand trembled, before he could have published to the world that WASHINGTON was a TRAITOR. No, this deed was left for the man who is now amassing a fortune in the service of the present administration.

These papers soon sent into every nook and corner of the country, the formidable catalogue of charges brought to light, at an early period, in a LETTER TO MAZZEI. They first spread the alarm of robberies, defalcations, and burnings, while they praised the wisdom, the patriotism, and virtue of the men now in power. Filled with eulogiums for their friends, and accusations for enemies, they traversed the country, offering something suited to the weakness, the passions, the prejudices, the avarice, the pride, the vanity, and ambition of every man whom they chanced to meet. Every assailable point in the human character was plied, in every form which ingenuity could devise, or profligacy practice. Is it then so much a cause of wonder, that an attack so constant and various, should eventually prevail?

Perhaps it may be thought unjust to implicate Mr. Jefferson, Governor M'Kean and Gallatin, in an attempt to effect a revolution; or to associate them in any way with such men as Duane and Cheetham, for such a purpose. We are sensible that such a connection is monstrous, and one that every man, who had the least regard for an honest fame, would shrink from with horror. With this impression on our mind, we are led into the inquiry, hoping for the honour of our country, that the result may not disgrace the name of a Republican Government.

Is it then known that the president, or either of the secretaries, or any member of congress, has, in any instance, disavowed the principles which have marked the Gazettes of their party? On the other hand, is it not true that these papers, most of them conducted by foreigners, have grounded their pretensions to correctness and authority upon the speeches, and letters of the party; that they have adopted their principles, held their language, and circulated their professions. No instance, we presume, can be found, in which these editors have ventured to call in question those maxims of policy, which have been so often professed by their dictators. Their labors then, so far as an inculcation of principle is concerned, are identified. No difference has ever been known to interrupt the harmony of such intercourse; but joint counsels, and joint labors have proceeded with alacrity to the accomplishment of the great objects in view. Indeed the imputations, which have been thrown upon the federalists, of an undefined, general nature, have been sanctioned by the president and his friends. They have themselves ever been ready "*spargere per vulgus voces ambiguas*," to throw out insinuations and vague accusations, which were directed against no single individual, but left as food for malice, to be repeated or applied, as occasion might require. The humble retainers of these great men, following close upon their heels, have taken up the tale, and wrought it into the texture of almost every newspaper publication.

But when we come to those charges of a personal nature, which involve a high degree of criminality, can it be said, that the members of the present cabinet are implicated either as principals or accessaries? To this query, of such serious import, we would in turn ask if any one of them has ever disavowed his belief in the charges made against General Washington, Colonel Pickering, General Hamilton or Mr. Wolcott? They well knew that these were constantly in circulation, that they had an influence upon public opinion, and must ultimately produce their intended effect. If they believed them to be true, and, under that impression, profited by their influence, they now stand before the people, as public accusers, and are responsible for their truth. If they did not believe them to be true, then they have voluntarily partaken of the spoil, knowing it to be unlawfully gotten, and are equally in the guilt of the unrighteous deed. Duane, and Cooper, and others, have sown; Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison and Mr. Gallatin, have reaped. These have been, in fact, partners, if not principals, in the firm, though their names have not appeared. They have received the profits of the trade, though the business has been done by *factors*, who have since been handsomely rewarded. They have, in fine, been associates with men, disgorged from their native country as nuisances, and smitten with scorn, even to leprosy, in the business of producing a revolution, by means, which, whether right or wrong, just or unjust, have been crowned with success. If upon examination, however, it should appear, that these charges have been as false as they have been dishonorable to those who have made them, we trust an honest and enlightened people will not fail to render justice to the accusers and the accused.

PUBLIUS LENTULUS.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday, June 1.

Agreeably to assignment, his excellency the governor met the two houses in the representatives chamber, at 12 o'clock; and delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the house of Representatives,

THE honor, which my fellow-citizens have again conferred upon me, demands a repetition of my acknowledgments, and the continued exertions of my abilities to promote their interest. The duties which they have called me to perform, especially those which regard appointments to office, are of a delicate nature; but while I am solicitous to employ the authority with which they have entrusted me, for their benefit, I hope for their candid and favorable acceptance, of my sincere endeavor to serve them.

Our State constitution declares, that "the end of the institution, maintenance and administration of government is to secure the existence of the body politic; to protect it; and to furnish the individuals who compose it, with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquility, their natural rights and the blessings of life." This declaration suggests the importance of government to the peace of society, and the preservation of that system of morals upon which its happiness depends, and at the same time points out the objects, which every one to whom its administration is confided, should have constantly in view. Mankind have consented in all ages to submit to government, as the necessary means to prevent perpetual war, and secure their individual rights; without a regulating and controuling power, it is impossible for society to exist; and when that power is employed for the useful purposes of its institution, it affords security to the blessings of life, preserves social order, and induces a compliance with the laws of that being, whose government is founded in infinite wisdom, and directed in all its operations, by perfect rectitude and goodness.

As the national constitution unites the people of the several states in the bonds of interest, and entitles them to the common privileges of citizens; and the national government undertakes to provide for their defence against foreign enemies, and to insure domestic tranquility; it is the duty of the several states to support that constitution and government; to be mutually vigilant for the safety and happiness of each other; to guard their several rights; and in conformity to their respective state constitutions, to enact just and equitable laws for the internal regulation and security of the citizens, and provide for their faithful execution. The performance of these services which on the part of this state is now incumbent on us, is not less a matter of interest than of duty; as the safety of all that is dear to us, depends on the stability of the constitutions which we have in the most solemn manner engaged to support.

The patriotism of the American people has been manifest in upholding the present system of national government, and the continuance of our union is obviously necessary to secure respect from other nations, and preserve tranquility among ourselves; for unless our views are circumscribed within a narrow circle, we must perceive, that division would lead us to disorder and weakness, and expose us to the loss of national importance and individual liberty. So long as these states are united, they will continue to increase in power and prosperity: but whenever the ties which connect them are dissolved, they will probably decay and fall to ruin by mutual jealousies and intestine feuds.

There is no evil to which free governments are more exposed, than the prevalence of party spirit. The extreme violence of this spirit degrades the character of a nation, and vitiates the morals of the people; it has proved fatal to almost every other republic, either by enabling a successful chief to establish his empire on its ruins, or by weakening its ability to oppose foreign invasion; it tends to pervert the judgment as well as corrupt the heart, and renders the subjects of it unsocial and intolerant. Men who in the ordinary commerce of life would disdain to make use of deception, when actuated by the rage of party, will give currency to reports, which at least they must think doubtful; their pretended patriotism degenerates into an eagerness to support party principles; and in order to influence opinions or measures, or to retaliate supposed injuries, they have no scruple in violating the plainest rules of decency and justice. Our sentiments on political subjects will be different, but this diversity, if in expressing it we confine ourselves within the limits of truth and candor, will not be injurious, and if it produces an honorable emulation to promote the public good, may even be useful. It is impossible that all should be of one opinion, and it is a reasonable indulgence to suffer every man to enjoy his own; in many cases, however, an open and fair examination of public measures is necessary, to enable the people to form a correct judgment concerning them; and if the current opinion is different from ours, we may endeavor, by calm discussion, without artifice or calumny, to correct the supposed error. But the man who unnecessarily excites public alarm or resentment, is a disturber of the peace, and whatever his pretences may be, he is actuated by improper motives, and has no regard to the interest of his country.

We flatter ourselves that the mild character of our fellow-citizens, and their general information, will save us from those excesses of party zeal, by which other nations have been disgraced; but there is such a propensity to indulge this passion, and it has so often proved destructive, that good men should suppress it in themselves, and discourage the appearance of it in others; this duty is peculiarly incumbent on the public officers of the state, for if at any time they should unfortunately happen to be under its influence, instead of guarding the public interest with steady patriotism, they might indiscreetly sacrifice it to private attachments. A prudent and temperate course of proceeding on the part of government, will generally produce moderation and acquiescence in the people; and I hope and trust, that in discharging the duties of our respective offices, our impartial conduct will prove that we are the faithful agents of the commonwealth, and not the leaders or instruments of a party; and that we invariably endeavor to promote the peace and prosperity of our fellow-citizens, and not to excite their passions or confirm their prejudices.

In compliance with the resolve of the 19th of February, commissioners have been appointed to settle all the disputes between the proprietors of the Kennebec purchase, from the late colony of New-Plymouth, and any person or persons who may have made improvements on the lands claimed by those proprietors. If the settlers and others who are interested, shall, agreeably to the recommendation of the late legislature, submit their claims to the commissioners, there is the utmost reason to expect, that the tranquility of that part of the state will be fully established.

Immediately after the resolve of the 10th of March was passed, which relates to the separating line between this commonwealth and the provinces of New-Brunswick and Lower Canada, I wrote to the secretary of state, inclosing a copy of the resolve, and requesting him to lay the subject before the president of the United States, together with the request of the legislature that proper measures might be taken to ascertain and settle that line. I have received an answer from the secretary, in which he says, that our minister at London has been already instructed concerning a definition of the jurisdiction of the islands in or near the bay of Passamaquody, and that he will be authorised and instructed to take the further steps necessary for accomplishing the object; and that the other part of the resolution will receive from the president, all the attention which is due to it, and to the wishes of the legislature of Massachusetts thereon.

I have also within a few days received a letter from the secretary of war, in which he objects to the appraisement of the ordinance and military stores, which heretofore belonged to this commonwealth, and were delivered over to the United States. He proposes to return a part of the articles, and to pay for the residue at reduced prices. If this proposal shall not be acceded to, he consents to a reference of the subject to suitable characters mutually named by the parties, to ascertain and conclusively fix the value of the respective articles. The letter will be laid before you, and you will adopt such measures as you may think most conducive to an equitable conclusion of the business.

I will take up no more of your time, gentlemen, in attempting to enumerate particular subjects that require your attention. At this season of the year you will wish them to be as few as possible. Whatever measures which have for their object the public good, or whatever motives of interest or duty I have omitted to suggest, they will readily occur to your reflection and experience; and I shall with pleasure do all that depends on me, to expedite the public business, and to render the session agreeable to the members of the government and beneficial to the people.

CALEB STRONG.

June 9.

A convention of the two houses was formed this day for the purpose of choosing a treasurer, secretary, and notaries public of the commonwealth. Jonathan Jackson, esquire, was appointed treasurer, and John Avery, esquire, secretary. The notaries were generally rechosen.

NEW-YORK, June 8.

The letter, of which the following is a translation, was received lately by a gentleman in this city from his correspondent at the Cape. Were we unacquainted with the respectable authority from whence it is derived, we should be strongly inclined to believe it nothing more than a piece of *mauvaise pleasanterie* at the expence of the late general in chief of St. Domingo.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated May 8th, 1802

"Toussaint came into town the day before yesterday with the sound of the trumpet, accompanied by about thirty negroes on horseback. He alighted at the captain general's, and was desired to walk up stairs to his apartment. Le Clerc was not at home, having a quarter of an hour before set off in a row-boat to visit the shipping in the harbor. General Boyer, who represented him, received the general of the rebels with all possible civility, and dispatched an express to the general in chief, who made answer that he would come instantly, and sent orders to give Toussaint his dinner.

"Immediately on entering the room this brigand sat himself down, troubled, disconcerted, and with much personal embarrassment. He however, endeavored to assume an attitude suitable to his dignity. Rocking himself on his chair, with his sabre between his legs, and affecting an air of consequence, he cast his eyes on the ceiling and then on the floor, alternately.

"General Boyer ordered the cloth to be laid but Toussaint would not eat at table; he only accepted a bit of bread and cheese, which he ate in his chair. He spoke little, notwithstanding all the efforts he made to appear bold.

"The following are the only words he articulated distinctly: "*Why are all these people collected round this house?*"—"They are the idle and the curious, general," answered BOYER, "attracted together by your presence." After rocking himself for sometime in silence, and with a look of vacancy surveying every part of the room, he said, "*This house has not been burnt then?*" The monster! what effrontery!—At that moment all the armed ships in the harbor fired a salute on the general in chief's leaving the admiral's ship. "*What is that?*" said the affrighted TOUSSAINT, starting on his seat. The bare idea of treason made him shudder.—"Nothing," was he answered; "it is the general who is coming."—"*The general in chief coming?*" exclaimed he, rising from his seat and pulling off his hat: "*The general coming?*"—He then retired into an adjoining room, where he waited for him.

"Le Clerc came. He requested all the officers to withdraw, and the two generals remained a considerable time together. It was ten o'clock at night when Toussaint went out of town.

"I am indebted for those particulars to a friend who was an eye-witness. Toussaint is to retire upon one of his estates, and cause the negroes to return to the plantations. There is much talk about this; but I think he is the wisest who draws no conclusion; as he will not have the mortification of having given a false or rash interpretation.

"Yesterday the articles of the European peace were read, accompanied by martial music. The armed shipping and the arsenal fired their cannon on the occasion; and all the vessels in the harbor were dressed in colors. In the evening all the *inhabited* houses were illuminated. Modest rejoicings. The fire-works will take place in a little time; but not in town, on account of the quantity of houses that are covered with shingles.

"A general and uniform mode is about to be established for the restoration of property and for the taking possession thereof. Every legitimate owner may re-occupy his lands without any other formality than producing the deed of property or any act of notoriety.

"Notwithstanding all the fine things, I would wish to be far from hence; for at the present moment this town affords no sort of resource; and, besides, the country is neither safe nor tranquil. All the negroes of Plaisance have not surrendered. They continue burning the plantations and coffee on the glacis; but very few will escape, and I fear much for ours."

The article from the gazette de France, demands, *imperiously*, the attention of every American. Without commenting on the charges of general Le Clerc, respecting the supplies of guns, cannon and ammunition found at the Cape, being furnished by the United States, or the conferences said to have taken place, between the commercial agent of the United States and Toussaint, to declare St. Domingo independent of France—We wish earnestly to point the attention of our readers to the passages which relate to the intended colonization of Louisiana.

AMERICANS, behold in this extract a clear exposition of the views of the French republic, which disclaims every idea of self-aggrandizement, and holds up the necessity for all Europe, England especially, to combine in checking the growth and progress of your empire. Be assured that

the mere occupancy of West-Florida and New-Orleans will never satisfy France—The latter is undoubtedly the key of our western countries, the possession of which, must control the upper settlements.

It is to the subjugation and improvement of this part of America, that the future energies of France will be directed—she will disgorge on our south-western frontiers, myriads of factious and dissolute subjects, who cannot live in a state of tranquility at home. Pretexts will not be wanting for reviving the ancient pretensions of France, not only to Louisiana, but Canada. The arms and ammunition alluded to, are more than sufficient to justify the projected invasions of our western territory. Poland has recently been blotted out from the map of empires—can the rights of the United States alone expect to be treated with respect, when the conveniencies or interests, of a proud imperious nation demand the sacrifice. Great-Britain, possibly, may be cajoled by an impolitic spirit of resentment at our revolutionary success, to connive at the intrusions of France on this continent. Should such infatuated conduct blind her, she will also rue the issue. The extention of the American republic, is positively, the aggrandizement of Great-Britain. The increase of her trade and manufactures, depend on the prosperity of the United States. Neither Great Britain nor any other European power have any thing to dread from us, respecting the West-india islands, the possession of which would prove a curse instead of a blessing. The hint is merely suggested to excite, if possible, the jealousy of England. Should the latter from such mistaken motives, conceive it politic to permit France to curtail our trans-alleghany boundaries, the United States of America, concentering their own strength and resources, ought to put every thing at hazard, rather than submit, without a struggle, to the least territorial encroachment, which would eventually tend to the dismemberment of these empire. Her hardy yeomanry, acquainted with the country, and accustomed to the mode of warfare peculiarly adapted to it, need not fear even the *invincibles of Buonaparte.*

ALEXANDRIA, June 7.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this town, dated 27th May.

"The Louisiana business by a late political document which I have seen, which is not only *official*, but from high authority in England, presents but a gloomy and menacing aspect towards the United States. It is a fact that as soon as the St. Domingo and Guadaloupe business is arranged, general Bernadotte will proceed to that country with about 150,000 men, military and others, amongst which are to be included every jacobin and refractor man in France, whom Buonaparte is tired of and wants out of his way. To these are to be added all the rebel negroes of the two islands taken in war or who surrendered. This settlement is to be call'd a military colony and their commander will immediately solicit the friendship and alliance of Kentucky, Tennessee and the neighboring countries that are separated from the Atlantic states: the Indians in that quarter have already been invited. This business will greatly perplex our administration, and will most unquestionably depress our funds, and ultimately in all probability will produce a state of war."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Received by the arrival of the ship Henry, captain Rogers, in 33 days from Liverpool—London dates to the 30th April, inclusive.

From the LONDON GAZETTE,
April 27.

Downing-street, April 21.

This morning the hon. Henry Pierrepont, dispatched by Anthony Merry, Esq. His majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the French Republic, arrived with the ratification of the definitive treaty, signed the 27th of last month, which was exchanged with Mr. Merry against that of his majesty on the 13th inst. at Paris, by the plenipotentiary of the French Republic.

Downing-street, April 26.

Last night one of the King's messengers, dispatched by Anthony Merry, Esq. his majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the French republic, arrived with the ratifications by his catholic majesty, and by the Batavian government, of the definitive treaty of peace, signed the 27th of last month; which were exchanged with Mr. Merry against those of his majesty on the 23d inst. at Paris, by the plenipotentiaries of his Catholic majesty and of the Batavian republic.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation declaring the conclusion of the war.

GEORGE R.

Whereas by an act passed in the thirty-fourth year of our reign, intitled, "An act for the further encouragement of British Mariners, and for other purposes therein mentioned, various provisions are made which are directed to take effect from and after the expiration of six months from the conclusion of the then existing war, to be notified in manner therein mentioned; and it is thereby further enacted, that, for the purposes of the said act, the conclusion of the said war shall be holden to be from the time that the same shall be notified by our Royal Proclamation, or Order in Council, to be published in the London gazette. And whereas, a Definitive Treaty of Peace has been duly ratified between Us, the French Republic, His Catholic Majesty, and the Batavian Republic; We have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, for the purposes of the said act, hereby to notify and declare the conclusion of the said war, by this our Royal Proclamation, to be published in the London Gazette; and we do direct the same to be published accordingly.

Given at our Court at Windsor, the twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, in the forty-second year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON, April 28.

From the Gazette De France.

Every body, perhaps, has not remarked with the same attention a passage in the first dispatches from General Leclerc, in which he observes, that the guns, cannon, and powder, which were found at the cape, were furnished by the United States of America.

Perhaps it would be unjust to found upon this circumstance a serious reproach against a government supposed to be attached to France by principle, by interest, and by a just sentiment of gratitude. But if we connect this fact with several other things; if we apply it to a general system of politics adopted by the United States, under the Presidency of Mr. Jefferson's predecessor, the abovementioned passage in General Leclerc's letter may not appear insignificant.

Some months ago we published in this paper an anecdote, which, though it remained unknown for a long time, did not the less deserve serious attention. It related to an interview which took place at St. Domingo, between Toussaint Louverture and the Commercial Agent of the United States, at the moment in which the result of the famous battle of Maringo had been made known. The plan of the American Government was then to act in concert with the British, to determine the Negro General to declare the independence of St. Domingo; and that was one of the principal instructions of the Commercial Agent. Conferences continued to take place upon this subject, when Toussaint, informed of what had taken place in Italy, changed his resolution all at once, and cried out, in the accent of despair—*Moi pas connoitre ca que devenir—mais Maringo la tuer moi.*—(I know not what all this will produce; but this Maringo kills me); and upon this the negociation was put an end to, or at least suspended.

That Mr. Jefferson, become since President of the Federal Government, has not followed the political system of his predecessor—that he has adopted a mode of conduct less Machiavelian, appears incontestible. But the ideas, either more or less liberal, of a man who is placed for a time at the head of an elective government, ought not to be of any weight in the judgement which may be formed upon the order of things to which he belongs eventually; and when it is necessary to examine the general interests and situation of America, the private opinion of Mr. Jefferson becomes almost a matter of indifference.

If we pay attention to the rapid increase of the population, the industry, trade and wealth of the United States, we cannot avoid foreseeing that that power is destined one day to rule over the new world, and to place under its yoke all the West India Colonies. Is it not the interest of Europe to endeavor while it is yet time, to remove that epoch to a greater distance; and does not policy require that there should be established as soon as possible upon the Continent of America, a barrier against the presumed ambition of a people to whom nature has promised the empire of half the world?

The idea of re-attaching Louisiana to the domain of France, is, perhaps, of all political conceptions, the wisest and the most important. England herself could not avoid applauding the plan of establishing on the Terra Firma of America, an European power capable of imposing an impenetrable barrier to the torrent which might one day, without that precaution, spread from the north to the south, cover Mexico, the West Indies, Canada, and shut Europe out from the Atlantic. Spain, enfeebled, has too many distant possessions to defend and preserve, to keep the power of the United States confined within its present limits. Great Britain herself is not in a condition to form a military establishment upon *terra firma*, capable of insuring the pretensions and rights of Europe upon that part of the world.

It is true that the government of the union has promised to other nations to remain within its present limits. But we do not know, that in politics the execution of these kinds of promises remains always subordinate to a multitude of events and circumstances which cannot be foreseen. And besides though the federal government should renounce for a century all system of aggrandisement, is it nothing to occupy a territory fertile and extensive enough for the support of 100 millions of inhabitants? Is it nothing to rule over 500 leagues of maritime coast, to have 50 isles under the eye and hand, to reign on the Atlantic, and to see itself separated from the south sea only by savage nations ready to receive the yoke from whatever power shall appear before them in arms? What means this project of civilizing the Indian tribes? And to whom would this people belong but to the government who takes upon itself to polish them, and which has no rival to fear, being itself alone established in the centre of the world?

Let it be not then imagined that the plan of uniting Louisiana to the dominion of the French republic is dictated by ambition, or that it is part of a pure and simple system of aggrandisement. The preservation of the European possessions in the West Indies has rendered this plan necessary; and the interest of all the maritime powers of Europe is, to see the strongest amongst them form an establishment on the continent of America, sufficiently imposing and important to serve as a counterpoise to the domination of the United States.

By Yesterday's Mail.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

[From London papers to the 4th of May, received at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.]

Prices of stocks at London—3 per cent. consols, 91 3-4 1-2—Omnium, 3 3-4 1-2.

The French funds on the 30th of April were at 56. 70.

From Prince's London Price-Current of the 30th of April, the latest received by the William.

Flour, per barrel, 34 to 37s—Wheat, 54 to 66s qr.—Potash best 1 13 to 1l. 15s—Coffee, fine, 5 18 to 6l 12s—Cotton, Sea-Island, 1 10 to 2s 7d—do bowed 1 1 to 1s 3d—Pink-root 1 to 1s 1d—Pitch, 11s—Posin, black 8s. do yellow 32s—Tar, 1l 2s—Turpentine, 1l 1s—Rice, best, 1 10 to 1l 12s—Staves, pipe, 20l—hhd. 12l—bbl. 5l—Tobacco, Virg. fine, 4d. Rappahannock, &c. 3d—Beeswax 12l 12s to 13.

LONDON, May 1.

Yesterday arrived a Dutch and a Hamburgh Mail. By the former we learn that General Commes has arrived at Amsterdam, to take the command of the French troops in the Batavian Republic, in the room of gen. Victor. By the latter we are informed, that on the 30th of March the Swedish Ambassador at the court of Russia had signed the convention of St. Petersburg, upon which a messenger was immediately dispatched to London, where the ratifications were to be exchanged.

Several more of the unhappy Beys had escaped privately from the English Camp, and taken refuge in Upper Egypt. The Grand Vizier is making every effort to exterminate them, but there is reason to believe that the contest will long continue to harrass and desolate Egypt.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent embarked on Tuesday last at Falmouth, on board the Iris, of 50 guns, and immediately sailed for Gibraltar.

The masked Prisoner of State, lately embarked at Cadiz, was, it is now reported, the unfortunate Don Urquijo. Many of our readers will recollect, that this Nobleman resided, for a considerable period, in this country, as Ambassador from the Court of Madrid. His offence is said to have been an attempt to abridge the power of the Inquisition. He is to be transported to one of the Philippine islands there to remain in confinement for life.

The consequence which result to many Captains in the Navy, by the repeal of the condemnation of American vessels, in the W. I. will be of a very serious nature, and fall very hard on those Officers who have acted only in the execution of their instructions. We understand it is their intention to petition the Admiralty Board on the subject, and if the matter, be not taken up there, it will come before the house of Commons.

BOSTON, June 6.

Good News from N. Hampshire.

From Concord, (N. H.) June 3.

"To give the lie direct to the numerous falsehoods which have been published in the Jacobin papers of the triumph of "*Virginiaism*" in the councils of this state, you will inform the public, that the legislature met yesterday. The choice of a speaker most effectually tried the strength of parties. The honorable John Prentis had 82 votes for speaker, and was elected. The anti-federal candidate, the honorable John Langdon, had 62 votes. Federal majority 20. The two federal candidates for the vacancies in the senate were elected, one by 87, the other 84 votes. The anties had one 71, the other 72. The senate is therefore composed of eight federalists, and four democrats. The last year the senate was 7 federal to 5 anti. Langdon's party were first on the ground, and distributed votes for speaker before the court met. Their chagrin is complete. His excellency governor Gilman has arrived here, under a handsome escort of horse. *Vivat Respublica.*"

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1802.

A New-York paper of the 10th instant, says—"Accounts from Cape Francois are to the 19th ult. when every thing was tranquil. Toussaint had surrendered on the terms announced in general Leclerc's letter to him. The most interesting article from this quarter is, "That six thousand troops had passed the Cape, in a squadron destined to take possession of Louisiana."

A gentleman from New Orleans mentions, that the Spaniards there were in daily expectation of the arrival of a force and government from France to take possession of that rich and delightful country.

[*Boston Centinel.*]

PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post Office in Washington, until the twenty first day of July next, inclusive.

IN VIRGINIA.

28. From Leesburg to Centreville once a week. Leave Leesburg every Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at Centreville by 11 a m. Leave Centreville every Saturday at 1 p m and arrive at Leesburg at 7 p m.

29. From New Dublin by Tazewell c h Russell c h and Lee c h to Robinson's mills on the Kentucky road at the foot of Cumberland mountain, once in two weeks. Leave New Dublin every other Tuesday at 5 a m and arrive at Robinson's mills the next Sunday by 6 p m. *Returning*—Leave Robinson's mills every other Monday at 6 a m and arrive at New Dublin on Saturday by 6 p m.

30. From Cumberland c h to Ca Ira once a week. Leave Cumberland every Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Ca Ira by 11 a m. Leave Ca Ira every Friday at 1 p m and arrive at Cumberland by 6 p m.

31. From Culpeper c h by Woodville and Mundell's store to Newmarket in Shenandoah county, once a week. Leave Culpeper c h every Monday at 2 p m and arrive at Newmarket on Tuesday by 7 p m. Leave Newmarket every Wednesday at 6 a m and arrive at Culpeper on Thursday by 10 a m.

32. From Fauquier c h by Aquia to King George c h once a week. Leave Fauquier c h every Tuesday at 6 a m and arrive at King George c h by 6 p m.—Leave King George c h every Wednesday at 6 a m and arrive at Fauquier c h by 6 p m.

33. From Winchester by Front Royal to Culpeper c h once a week. Leave Winchester every Tuesday at 6 a m & arrive at Culpeper on Wednesday by 10 a m. Leave Culpeper Wednesday by 2 p m and arrive at Winchester on Thursday by 6 p m.

34. From West Liberty by Brooke c h to Steubenville, N. T. once a week. Leave West Liberty every Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at Steubenville by 10 a m. Leave Steubenville every Saturday at 2 p m and arrive at West Liberty by 6 p m.

35. From Brookington by Newman's tavern, Randolph's tavern, Dennis's store, and Henderson's store, to Fitzgerald's store, once in two weeks. Leave Brookington every other Thursday at 6 a m and arrive at Fitzgerald's by 6 p m. Leave Fitzgerald's every other Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Brookington by 6 p m.

36. From Amelia c h by Perkinson's store to Painesville, once a week. Leave Amelia c h every Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Painesville by 11 a m. Leave Painesville every Friday at 1 p m and arrive at Amelia c h by 7 p m.

37. From Williesville in Charlotte county by Speed and Wilson's store, Sterling Yancey's store, & Norton's store, to Person c h n c. once in 2 weeks. Leave Williesville every other Friday at 6 a m & arrive at Person c h on Saturday by 10 a m. Leave Person c h every Saturday by 2 p m and arrive at Williesville on Monday by 10 a m.

38. From Richmond c h to Tappahannock, once a week. Leave Richmond c h every Thursday noon and arrive at Tappahannock by 6 p m. Leave Tappahannock every Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Richmond c h by noon.

NOTES.

1. The Postmaster General may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices, where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mail; and if any person making proposals, desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state his proposals, for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

5. Should any person, making proposals, desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly in the months of February, May, August and November, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

7. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

8. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

9. The Postmaster General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen which amount to the loss of a trip each.

10. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of October next; those for the first twenty-four routes are to continue in force for one year from that time, and those numbered from 25 to 48 are to continue until the 31st March, 1803.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Postmaster General.

General Post-Office,
Washington City,
June 2, 1802.

FOR SALE,

Mount Comfort Farm,

IN view of the city, and about one mile from the Capitol; it contains 56 acres of land, 8 or 10 whereof are excellent meadow; the whole well enclosed last fall, and separated into convenient lots. The houses are, a large two story brick dwelling with four rooms on a floor, with convenient passages and closets, and a large cellar with two rooms—kitchen—wash-house—dairy—stables—granary—coach-house, and all other houses which are necessary for family and for farming use. The advantages resulting from a small well conducted farm, so contiguous to the city, are so numerous and so well known, that I shall not undertake to describe them. It is evidently one of the most pleasant and healthy situations within the vicinity of Richmond. Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to view the premises; and for terms apply at my office in this city.

THOMAS WILSON.

Richmond, 15th June, 1802. (1aw4)

LOST,

ON Friday the 11th inst. between the office of William Marshall, esq. and the Market-house (as well as can be ascertained)

A Red Morocco Pocket-Book,

with the name of the subscriber written therein, containing some papers of material consequence to the owner, of which no improper use can be made, as the proper steps have been taken to prevent it. A liberal reward will be given on its being delivered with the papers at the counting house of Messrs. William Brown & Co. to

JAMES BROWN, Jun.

Richmond, 12th June, 1802.

THE friends of Mr. DAVID BUCHANAN, of London, are informed, that he will receive Consignments, on which, if required, the Subscribers will make advances in Sterling on Current Money.

The British ship ADVENTURE, now loading at City Point, for London, will receive to his address 200 Hhds. Tobacco, if immediate application be made to *Robert & Allan Pollok & Co* of Richmond, or to

BUCHANAN & POLLOK.

Petersburg, 14th June, 1802.

The Subscriber has

Plaster of Paris,

OF excellent quality for manure, which he will sell on moderate terms, either ground or in the stone.

CARSON HOLIDAY.

Richmond, 14th June, 1802. 4t

NOTICE!

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Richmond, May 19, 1802.

IN conformity to the 56th sect. of the Impost Law, six Casks of BAR C LEAD, marked M. H. No. 21 a 26, imported in ship Courtney, Richard Tryce, master, from London, in Sept. 1801, will be sold, unless the Owner or Consignee thereof makes entry and pays the duty thereon, on or before the 19th of June.

1m. J. GIBBON, Collector.

I INTEND to the state of Kentucky in a few weeks, and to return about the first of October next.

Wm. FLEMING.

Chesterfield, 4th June, 1802.

KNOWSLEY

The most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 6 years old last May, in grand perfection, and as to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any horse in the state, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigour, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on *Sandy Point* the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next: TEN GUINEAS to insure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and pasturage furnished *gratis*, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit Mares in foal, those that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, in lieu of the high consideration of raising horses from so fine a stock. This horse cost me on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have had him for 150 Guineas more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify, "that the bay horse called KNOWS-"LEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capel-"la, and was six years old last May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal.]

"Knowsley, June 15, 1801."

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See same book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And so on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages past, without a single flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran often with great credit at two years old, and at three proved successful; and so continued until the last of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchased for me, and sent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 subscribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut. Sir H. T. Vane's Push forward, Sir H. Williamson's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g. c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Basto, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He also won the Members' Plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calender for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May 28, a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the 30th following, he also won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Caroline, 5 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Master Robert; 6 years old, Mr. Wentworth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anson's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calender for 1799.

In June, 1800, (Guildford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 stone 4 lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 9. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Asparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowsley.

Lewes, August 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was one by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowsley. Thursday following he one a subscription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Bellissima, and Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug. See Calendar for 1800—78 & 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 stone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen should be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is also my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that nothing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1802.

N. B. I will not be answerable for involuntary escapes or accidents.

(39)

District of Virginia, Richmond,

Supervisor's Office, June 2d, 1802.

IN pursuance of a direction of the act of Congress of the 16th of March last, entituled, an act to amend the act entituled, "an act to lay and collect a Dirict Tax within the United States," public notification is hereby made, that transcripts from the tax lists of the several Collectors of direct tax in the district or state of Virginia, containing all lands which, according to the provisions of the act, to lay and collect a direct tax, are liable to be sold for non payment of the said tax, specifying the persons in whose names the assessments were originally made, and the sums respectively due thereon, are lodged in this office, and are open to the free inspection of all concerned. Also that the tax due on the said lands may be paid to the Collector within whose division (the same being composed of a county or town as below) the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the Supervisor at this place, at any time within the space of six months from the date hereof.

And in further pursuance of the said amendatory act, notice is hereby given, that the Collectors of direct tax in the district or state of Virginia, will proceed at the hour of 12 o'clock on the respective days and at the places following, in their respective divisions, composed as aforesaid, (and to continue the same in like manner, from day to day, until completed) to sell at public sale, so much of all lands in the counties and towns respectively named (inclusive of new counties formed by divisions since the assessment) on which any part of the tax shall remain unpaid at the expiration of six months from the date hereof, as will be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all costs and charges incurred in preparing for, advertising, and making the said sales, that is to say,

On Monday	the	27th	day of	December	next, at the courthouse of Accomac county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Amherst county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Albemarle county.
On Thursday	the	23d	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Amelia county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Augusta county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of the town of Alexandria
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Bedford county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Buckingham county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Brunswick county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Berkeley county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Brooke county.
On Thursday	the	9th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Botetourt county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Bath county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Caroline county.
On Thursday	the	16th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Charles City county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Culpeper county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Campbell county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Charlotte county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Cumberland county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Chesterfield county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Dinwiddie county.
On Thursday	the	23d	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Elizabeth City county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Essex county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Fauquier county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Fluvanna county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Franklin county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Frederick county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Fairfax county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Gloucester county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Goochland county.
On Thursday	the	23d	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Greensville county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Greenbrier county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Grayson county.
On Wednesday	the	15th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Hanover county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Henrico county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Henry county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Halifax county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Harrison county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Hampshire county.
On Wednesday	the	15th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Hardy county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of James City county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Isle O'Wight county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of King and Queen county.
On Thursday	the	6th	day of	January	next, at the courthouse of King George county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	December	next, at the courthouse of King William county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Kanawa county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Lancaster county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Loudon county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Louisa county.
On Thursday	the	9th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Lunenburg county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Lee county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Mathews county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Middlesex county.
On Thursday	the	23d	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Madison county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Mecklenburg county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Monongalia county.
On Tuesday	the	7th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Montgomery county.
On Thursday	the	9th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of New Kent county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Northumberland county.
On Thursday	the	6th	day of	January	next, at the courthouse of Nottoway county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	December	next, at the courthouse of Northampton county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Nansemond county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Norfolk county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Norfolk Borough.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Ohio county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Orange county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Prince William county.
On Thursday	the	30th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Patrick county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Pittsylvania county.
On Wednesday	the	15th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Powhatan county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Prince Edward county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Princess Anne county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Prince George county.
On Tuesday	the	7th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Pendleton county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of the town of Petersburg.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Richmond county.
On Tuesday	the	21st	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Rockingham county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Randolph county.
On Tuesday	the	7th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Rockbridge county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Russell county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Shenandoah county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Southampton county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Surry county.
On Thursday	the	6th	day of	January	next, at the courthouse of Sussex county.
On Thursday	the	16th	day of	December	next, at the courthouse of Spotsylvania county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Stafford county.
On Thursday	the	9th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Warwick county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Westmoreland county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Wythe county.
On Tuesday	the	21st	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Washington county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of York county.

And as this publication is the only one required to be made on this subject, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th sections of the amendatory act referred to, are subjoined hereto, for the more perfect information of all concerned; and to place them, particularly those whose lands may have been assessed in wrong names, the more certainly on their guard.

EDWARD CARRINGTON,
Supervisor of the District of Virginia.

AN ACT

To amend an act, entitled "An act to lay and collect a Direct Tax within the United States."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the collectors in each district shall prepare and transmit to their respective supervisors, correct lists of all lands within their respective collection districts, which by the act passed the 14th day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," they now are, or hereafter shall be authorised to advertise for sale, specifying therein the persons in whose names the assessments were originally made, and the sums due thereon, respectively; of which lists it shall be the duty of the supervisor, in all cases, to cause correct transcripts to be made out, and cause to to be inserted, for five weeks successively, in one or more newspapers published within his district, one of which shall be the gazette in which are published, by authority, the laws of the state within whose limits the said district may be comprised, if there be any such gazette, a notification that such transcripts are lodged at his office, and are open to the free inspection of all parties concerned, and also notifying, that the tax due upon the said lands may be paid to the collector within whose division the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the supervisor of the district, at any time within the space of six months from the date of such notification, and the time when, and places where, sales will be made of all lands, upon which any part of the direct tax shall remain due after the expiration of the time aforesaid.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of failure, on the part of the owner or owners of the aforesaid lands to pay within the aforesaid time, the full amount of tax due thereon, the collectors under the direction, and with the approbation of their respective supervisors, shall immediately proceed to sell, at public sale, at the times and places mentioned in the advertisement of the supervisor, so much of the lands aforesaid as may be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all the costs and charges of preparing lists, advertising and notifying as aforesaid, and of sale.

Sec. 3. AND *be it further enacted*, That the aforesaid tax, including all costs and charges as aforesaid, shall be and remain a lien upon all lands and other real estate, on which the same has been assessed, until the tax due upon the same, including all costs and charges, shall have been collected, or until a sale shall have been effected, according to the provision of this act, or of the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases wherein any tract of land, may have been assessed, in one assessment, which at the time when such assessment was made, was actually divided into two or more distinct parcels, each parcel having one or more distinct proprietor or proprietors, it shall be the duty of the collector, to receive in manner aforesaid, from any proprietor or proprietors, thus situated, his or their proportion of the tax due upon such tract; and thereupon, the land of the proprietor or proprietors upon which the tax shall have been thus paid, shall be forever discharged from any part of the tax due under the original assessment.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in any case in which it may have happened that lands actually belonging to one person, may have been or hereafter shall be assessed in the name of another, and no sale of the same shall yet have been made, the same proceedings shall be had for the sale of the aforesaid lands, in order to raise the tax assessed in relation to the same, as is provided by the eleventh section of the act to which this is a supplement, in the case of lands assessed, the owner whereof is unknown; and such sale shall transfer and pass to the purchaser, a good and effectual title.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of redemption reserved to the owners of lands and tenements sold under this act or the act to which this is a supplement, shall, in no wise, be affected or impaired: Provided always, that the owners of lands which shall thus be sold after the passing of this act, in order to avail themselves of that right, shall make payment, or tender of payment, within two years from the time of sale, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, of the amount of the said tax, costs and charges, with interest for the same, at the rate of twenty five per cent. per annum.

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NOTICE.

The Subscribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchase of Country Produce.

Should any business be offered in the Commission Line, it will meet due attention from *Thomas Crews*, residing in Lynchburg, and *Will. Long*, here.

Their Office is on the second story above Messrs. ELLIS & ALLAN'S Store.

Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1st, 1802.

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NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the late house of HOOPER & TOLER, are hereby requested to take notice, that unless payment of their respective balances shall be immediately either made or secured, suits will be instituted against them indiscriminately.

ROBERT GAMBLE,
JAMES BROWN,
CHARLES J. MACMURDO, } Trustees.

May 29, 1802. 3w.

5

NOTICE!

THAT I intend soon to close my Executorship of the estate of the late ROBERT BROWN, of the city of Richmond: Those who have claims against that estate are desired to make them known. This notice will be plead in bar to every claim made after the first day of August next, ensuing.

Those indebted to the estate are requested to make payment.

JAMES LYLE,
Surviving Executor.

Manchester, May 18, 1802. 3w.

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John Henry,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

White and yellow Nankeens,
Complete table sets of blue and white China, of 156 pieces;
China Bowls of different sizes in tubs;
Imperial Tea;
Canton and Garden Fans; and
SEWING SILK;

Imported in the ship Mount Vernon, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Canton, which with a a few puncheons of

High proof W. I. Rum,

he will sell on moderate terms.

Richmond, 27th April, 1802. tf.

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Wm. & J. H. Foushee,

HAVING every reason to believe that they are possessed of the *genuine* matter of COW-POX, inform that they are now prepared to inoculate for that disease.

Should any gentlemen wish to prove their security by Vaccination, from the contagion of SMALL POX by subsequent inoculation for the latter, they can be accommodated with a house for the purpose.

If however any should prefer to be inoculated for the *SMALL POX*, they may apply.

June, 4th, 1802.

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